BOSTON.

POLITICAL-HISTORICAL-SOCIAL

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, May 19 .- It is ebb tide with the Tewks bury scandal. Another week like the past will leave Butler high and dry. The counsel for the de-fence has handsomely fulfilled the promises made in his opening one week ago. Young Dr. Dixwell's 200 or 300 pauper babies a year" cut up at the Harvard Medical School bave dwindled to half a dozen monstrosities (as medical men term them) received in as many years and these not all from Towksbury, and Dr. Dixwell's sanity and general trustworthiness have been called in question. Doc tors and professors of anatomy do not cut up babies and do not want them, as babies' bones and muscles are useless for demonstration. The revolting details of the dissecting room tables and pails, which cannot be otherwise, are all that Butler has left of this part of his Tewksbury sensation, but he is not above making the most of these.

The very languid interest which the public here has come to feel in the whole matter has not been enlivened by any other incident of Butlerism worth noting, and the Legislature for want of one adjourned over in the middle of the week to next Monday after satisfactorily showing that Butler was absent from the State when he vetoed the Safe Deposit Company bill, to spite Colonel Henry Lee, with whom he has had a quarrel ever since the days of Governor Andrew, on whose staff Colonel Lee served during the war.

Nevertheless Colonel Lee is said to be of that party of the Harvard overseers which favors giving Governor Butler the Harvard L.L. D. Judge Hear is on the other side or this question and is said to be leaving no stone unturned to prevent the degree being proflered. A refusal to receive it is what is most dreaded by the university authorities. The matter is to be passed upon on Wednesday next.

A lively feeling has been aroused of late over an issue more than two hundred years old, namely, the Paritans' persecution of the Quakers. Mr. Hallowell's new book on the Quaker side of the controversy, throwing a pitiless light on the whippings, brandings and hangings of Quaker men and women which New-England historians have heretofore touched as lightly as possible, is followed up of Whittier's fiery lyric in The Atlantic Monthly describing the whipping of three women "at the tail of the cart " from Dover, N. H., to Salisbury, Mass. The Massachusetts Historical Society, close and conservative corporation of scholars, to which men like Wendell Phillips have never had admittance, is the object of attack in this matter.

A voluminous series of interviews with leading Republicans of the State published here develops only the not altogether unheard of theory that the tariff and Civil Service Reform will be prominent issues in 1884, and that the Republican party has a fortunate position with regard to both. As to Butler's chances for another year the wisest are at sea This is the fact.

Jay Gould's blackballing by the Eastern Yacht Club was only what might have been expected from this exclusive coterie of old Boston families.

The final cessation of the trains of the Massachusetts Central Railroad, an utterly superfluons enterprise which has sunle\$7,000,000 in running a track through some old pastures of Massachusetts, hardly created a ripple on the surface of affairs.

Gustave Kebbe's learned lectures on Wagner and Max Brach's conducting of his "Lay of the Bell" at a Ceci, is concert have been the art events of the week. Bruch's visits to Boston have been crowded with many social honors.

CHICAGO.

HIGH LICENSE-THE RAILROAD EXPOSITION -shop-lifting-mrs. scoville.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, May 19.-High license has reached another stage in the House, having been advanced to a third reading. During its progress the bill has universal, so that it will reach the cross-roads saloons, which were not included in the original bill. Another amendment prescribes beavy penala beer beense. As the bill now stands the beer license is fixed at \$150, and the general license at \$500. It is likely that the bill will now rest in the House until the Senate has acted upon the amend-

The prominent event of the coming week will be the opening of the National Exposition of Railroad Appliances, on Thursday. The Hon. E. B. Washburne will make the formal address, the Mayor the address of welcome, and Professor Swing will ofter the prayer. There is every indication that immense crowds will be in attendance and that the ample hotel capacity of the city will be overtaxed. Engines and cars are arriving very rapidly, and one monster locomotive of the Southern Pacific road with eight driving wheels is here. Among the novelties in addition to those previously announced will be the "Grasshopper." the oldest locomotive in America, accompanied by Thomas Galloway, the oldest engineer. Among the notable men in attend ance will be Joseph Whitehead, who was the first fireman of the "Rocket," and David Matthews. who was the engineer of the first train that went over the Mohawk and Hudson River road. It is intended to devote the surplus fund arising from the exhibition to the establishment and maintenance of a home for aged or disabled radioad employes.

A sad case of shor-lifting was revealed in the courts yesterday. A handsque and ladylike young weman, giving the name of Kittle Wells, was ar rested for stealing an umbrella from the store of Marshall Field. From her story it appears that her father, now dead, was at one time a member of the Lower House of the New-York Legislature, and she has relations of high socal standing throughout the East. She came to Chicago six years ago with her husband, from whom she was subsequently di vorced, and at the breaking up of the tamily she retained custody of a little girt whom she has since supported. The divorced husband and a little boy are living at cresent in New-York City. She pleads in extenuation of her offence that she was urged to it by destitution.

Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau, is evidently desirous of obliterating her connection with the lamilies of her brother and her late husband. She has filed an application for a change of name, and not desiring to retain ber maiden name she asks that it be enauged to Howe, her mother's name.

James Medill, the Editor of The Tribune, printthis morning a portion of the correspondence which took place between himself and General Grant, consequent upon his resignation as Commissioner of the Civil Service Board on the 1st of February. 1872. In a letter declining to accept Mr. Medili's resignation, General Grant says: "It is my intention that Civil Service Reform shall have a fair trial. The great defect in the past custom is that executive patronage has come to be regarded as the broperty of individuals of the party in power. The choice of Federal officers has been limited to those seeking office. A true reform will have the effices seek the men." The question remained in abeyance until April 1, 1873, when Mr. Medill sent in his peremptory resignation. He was at that time Mayor of Chicago, and an excentive order had been promulgated that no Federal appointee should hold a State or a municipal office. Inclosing this in his letter, Mr. Medill salt: "Thereby tender my thanks for the confidence you reposed in me in making such an appointment." I also trust that the rules prepared by the Board and accepted and adopted by you will not be ignored, neglected or abandoned, but will be enforced in their letter and spirit; befreving, as I do, that their letter and spirit; befreving, as I do, that their papelication will tend to improve, purify and elevate the Civil Service of the Government, and that they are indored by the Government of the actual value of the assets, as it would require about three weeks to make an indovention. property of individuals of the party in power. The

TOPICS FROM THREE CITIES, of the resignation, General Grant said: "I beg to thank you for your earnest labors in the cause of Civil Service Reform, and to assure you that the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained." It may be added that the General's letters were not marked confidential.

The acquittal of "Jere" Dunn has shocked and surprised the city. Even his most ardent friends did not look for such a verdict. The least they expected was a disagreement of the jury, while most thought he might get a short term of imprisonment. The morning papers are unanimous in their condemnation of the verdict. The Tribune says: "We know of no reason why the people who do not believe in the arbitrament of the evolver should congratulate themselves on the verdict finally arrived at. The expenses of the defence of Dune were borne by the class with whom he has associated, and they alone of all the people in this great city have the right to reckon on their comrade's restoration to liberty as a personal trumph." The Inter-Ocean says: "If the verdict means that it is lawful to kill a thug there will be more murders of this sort in Chicago." The Times says: "The trial was a farce from beginning to end. After his acquittal last night Dunn was tendered a reception by his associates at a sporting resort."

Dr. Damrosch has given two concerts this week with his orchestra, but not to very large houses. The prospect of the six-weeks' season by Theodore Thomas is not conducive to the success of fugitive concerts of the same class. Mr. Jefferson has charmed theatre-goers this week by his finished and artistic representations of Dr. Ottapod and Dr. Pangloss. Next week he will play "Rip Van Winkle." Lester Wallack closes his two-weeks engagement to-day. James O'Neill will remain another week with "Monte Cristo."

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FAIR DIVORCE-PERSONAL, POLITI-CAL AND THEATRICAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 .- The Fair divorce suit, which has been the talk of the town for the week, will prove a bad business for the absence Senator from Nevada unless he makes a compromise. The Bonanza men have never been anxious to divulge their affairs in court, and the Senator is no excention to this rule. There are many in this city who believe that the husband has been the instigator of this action in order that he may live a life of perfect freedom at Washington. At any rate, the case bears a close resemblance to the Tabor scandal in the andden wealth of the man, his mean instincts, his absurd ambition to be a "statesman," his disregard of the wife who was his mainstay in the days of poverty, and who never lost faith in him until solitical aspirations turned his head and hardened his heart. Here and on the Comstock the sympathy s altogether with the wife, who has been devoted to her husband and children, and who has never exhibited any of the passion for vulgar display of realth shown by some of the newly-enriched people on this coast. She lives quietly with her four children in a large house in Pine-st., and evidently feels keenly the unenviable notoriety that has been thrust upon her. Fair is living at the Occidental Hotel, though he makes frequent visits to his children. He has few triends, for the good reason that he has proved a dangerous man in whom to place any confidence. The name of those who have trusted to him for "points" on mining stocks, and have lost, is legion, and the subriquet of "Slippery Jim." which he gained on the Comstock, seems to be well deserved.

Nothing shows more clearly the transient character of the same that gathers on the pool of party politics than the fate of the two men who only hree years and ruled this city and State. Kalloch, he clergyman who disgraced his cloth, was then Mayor, and carried things with a high band. He exerted himself to the utmost to gain the United States Senatorship, but even his retainers had no confidence in him and grew angry at his rapacity in levying a percentage on their salaries. After his brief strut on the municipal stage, he dropped so completely out of sight that not even sensational ser mons at his "Temple" could bring him that notoriety which had become the breath in his postrils. Recently the "Temple" was shut up, and the preacher was given a leave of absence-a graceful term for dismissal. The building which had heard so much chean and profane buncombe uttered in the been amended twice in a manner to strengthen it name of religion has now reverted to the hands of materially. One amendment makes its application the German owners, and will probably be converted into a beer-garden. Kalloch, it is understood, has gone into the stock-raising business in Santa Cruz County, while the son, who murdered Charles tes for all dealers found selling strong liquors under De Young and was acquitted by the force of wholeale perjury and false sentiment, roams about the stare, by turns preacher, editor and pot-house poli-

> The other leading figure of three years ago is Kearney, the ex-drayman, who locked the nerve to be a thorough-going Communist and fell to the chronic seeker of petty offices which not even the ward bosses will waste upon him.

The country press of California has scored a point against the politicians. A short time ago William F Boggs, a Napa lawyer, was appointed by the Democratic Governor as Fruit Inspector. The place as good one, and the chief duty of the incumbent is to travel about the State, investigate the pests that prey on fruit, and devise remedies for their exermination. Beggs is a clever man, but he didn't know any thing about entomology or fruit-growing; bence there were resignations from the Fruit Com-mission, who were disgusted at the appointment, and a general chorus of disapproval from the rural and a general chorns of disapproval from the rural culture. This did not seem to distress the Governor, but it showed Boggs that he had stepped into the wrong place and he gracefully resign d. His suc-cessor is a San José fruit-grower, who will not have to go through a course of instruction to fit him for his work.

The dramatic world here has suffered a sea lings by the advent of Modjeska. She opened a our-weeks' emmember at the California Theatre a "Adrienne Lecouvr-ur" to one of the largest Adjusted by coavitate to one of the largest most brilliant and received a welcome of which any artist of the scout. It was here that she first essayeding in English and that her games was recognized. It is a singular that that after six years of the in the language, she speaks to-day with a common of access than one did during that

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The failure of Jesse Oakley & Co., manufacturers of soap and perfumes at White-st. and Brondway, and at Newburgh, was announced yesterday ad the members of the drm, Jesse Oakiey, Eli Leacute Oakley and Joan A. Oakley, made a general assignment to William H. Ames and Herman W. Vanderpoel. Preferences were given for \$222,902 71, including: lages, about \$3,000; notes drawn to the order of Aaron \$5,310 15; notes indersed by 8, O. Vanderpoel, \$2,500 notes incounted by the Quassale National Bank, \$10,-000; notes discounted by the American Exchange National Bank, \$31,500; notes discounted by the Im porters' and Traders' National Bank, \$10,700; A Vanderpoel, \$5°000; Mrs. A. W. Vanderpoel, \$2,490 08; estate of Jesse O. Vanderpoel, \$3,619 50; Mrs. S. W.

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL

WHAT IS TALKED OF IN WASHINGTON. THE BANQUET OF VETERAN SOLDIERS-SENATORS AN-THONY, ALDRICH AND MILLER-JUDGE KELLY-MIS-CELLANEOUS

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 19.—There has been considerable talk since the Army of the Potomac banquet about General McClellan's speech. Once or twice it seemed on the point of making some disclosure with regard to the difficulties between the authorities at Washington and himself, which led to his retirement, but no revelations came. The speech had a tone of self-assertion, with almost a tinge of defiance, that did not seem suited to the occasion and did not make an altogether favorable impression. It was noticed that the cheering which followed the speech was much less general and corgial than that which greeted the first appearance of "Little Mac." No doubt the very occasion made the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, who was removed from his place and saw others win the victories he had hoped to win, feel that he was on the defensive. It was probably this that carried him into a tone that Grant, for example, who usually puts himself on a modest equality with his officers and men in speaking of their achievements, would hardly have used. It seemed a little odd to hear General Mc-Clellan reminding the veterans before him that they had belonged to the army he had had "the bonor to organize and create"; that they were nearer to him than brothers-they were as his "very children"; that an army came out of the first mass of raw troops in the capital, " when you at once responded to my appeals and seconded my endeavors." This recalls the style of the building of the successful Napoleon, which were usually models of bad taste-in an unsuccessful Napoleon. One of the naval officers at the banquet was so incensed at General McClellands allusion to the Navy, which implied a failure to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac, that he was with difficulty restrained by his friends from disturbing the harmony and hilarity of the occasion by an excited reply. The dinner was a very interesting one to look at,

Washington bas no Delmonico's, with a big dining hall attached; so a music garden was engaged, the tables spread in that, and canvas stretched overhead to make a ceiling and keep out the night air. The band and spectators were in the galleries above that inclosing the garden and look down upon it. The veterans crowded the floor, had a plane and singers, and between the speeches broke out into the old familiar songs of the camp-fire and the march. Each of the speakers, all of whom were favorites, was greeted with an old-fashioned Army cheer. It was a good time, and "the boys" enjoyed it. But it was easy to be reminded that eighteen years have passed since the war closed. "Little Mac's" moustache and goatee are white, As for Sherman, who sat in the middle of the long table occupied by the speakers, with an unlighted ergar in his mouth, and nodding in an interested, hearty way at almost every remark of the various orators, the wrinkles on his face, though he is still a mere boy (only sixtythree) make it look like a war map. When General Schenck apologized for his reluctance to stand up on a chair by remarking that when the young gen-tlemen before him had reached seventy-four years of age, as he had, they might be equally diffident about getting up on chairs, a good many present seemed to be reminded that they had grown older since 1865. General Schenck looked sound for that age, in spite of his illnesses of the past year.

Charles Dudiey Warner, the first of the civilians to speak, had a warm welcome. The delicate and graceful humor of his talk about "Sweethearts and Wives could not have been better appreciated, though the scene might have been quieter, and he was heartily cheered. Isaac H. Bromley, who was put down with his proper prefix of Captain, made a hit." The first part of his speech, a jocos description of the way the newspapers in the North instructed the Generals in the art of battle, kept the crowd in constant laughter; then suddenly changing to a serious tone, he gave in a few words a picture of the scene of war as it was, and the change wrought by the healing hand of time. The listening quiet that prevailed and the shouts and cheers and rush of congratulation that followed were something worth remembering.

Private advices reaching here regarding the condition of Senator Anthony are to the effect that he eats well, sleeps protty well, walks to his desk and looks over his papers and dictates letters which he signs. At his age, however, there are grave whether he will be able to occupy his place in the Senate again. A friend of his who was in Washington the other day, expressed such doubts, Senator Authory showed signs during the last seasion of a loss of strength, and of the approach. level of a Sunday orator on the Sand-lot and a probably, of the illness from which he is now suffering; he slept frequently in his chair. The withdrawal of Senator Anthony from active work would undoubtedly bring Senator Aldrich, his young colleague, conspicuously to the front. Senator Aldrich is comparatively a young man to be a Senator, and is new to the body; but he has succeeded in making a reputation there which is unusual, considering that he entered it only a little more than a year ago. Under the unwritten codof the Senate a well established member of the body regards a new Senator, and especially a young one, very much as a senior looks at a freshman. The new Senator takes he seat that is left after all the older Senators have had their choice. His name is put at the bottom of the list of his committees. As the years pass he is allowed to move forward to a before seat, and bis name slowly mounts up the committee list. His demeanor is to be governed by about the same per spective. A period of becoming dience is expected of him, and if after a time the youth says something, and says it well, the elders gravely approve. Senator Aldrich, and Senator Miller, of New-York, two new Senators entering almoat the some time, have done a good deal to diminish the prestige of these musty traditions of the Senate. It is not to be supposed that their bearing more pronounced accord than sac and during that more pronounced accord than sac and during that has not been all that movesty could ask, our the saccess of the McCaulf Opera Company. They the success of the McCaulf Opera Company. They with "The Mcrv War," and each has attracted large and approceative houses.

Gonnod's "Redemption" was sung on Tuesday night by the Choral Society of the First Congregation but Church, under the le-dership of the gastor, the Rev. Dr. C. D. Burrows. The accompaniment was only organ and pano, as the cost of copyright on the orchestral parts was too great. The performance facked richness and variety, but was pronounced satisfactory.

In an ot been all that movesty could ask, our the have taken a leading part on the floor, undeterred by the reflection that they were very young as Sendators and by no means old as men, Aldrich being forty-one and Miller forty-four. The discussion of the tariff at the past session brought them out rather conspicuously, because they were both strongly interested in the subject. Senator Aldrich, being a member of the Ways and Means Committee, was specially occupied with it, and long before the debate was ended was recognized both in the committee toom and on the floor as one of the men ities of the Senate. Mr. Abbrieh is one of the men who has worked their way up the ladder, starting out in life as a boy in a store.

The reports of Judge Kelley's condition have been followed with some anxiety here also. The latest accounts were that he was improving after the operation for the cancer of the month, but he gave during the tariff debate of last winter frequent manifestations of weakness and fatigue, the result m large part no doubt of the labors imposed by the discussion. At other times he would speak with great force. The "Father of the House," having served in it now twenty-two years continuously, is not the oldest man in years, but he is nearly so, and his strength needs to be husbanded. He is sixty-nine years of age and his only seniors in the House last winter were John T. Wait, of Connecticut, who is seventy-one; Singleton, of Illinois, who is also seventy-one, and Thomas Cornell, who is sixty-nine-a few months Judge Kelley's senior. Probably few persons stopped to think during the tariff agitation last winter that two of in the two houses-Judge Kelley and Senator Morrill, of Vermont. The Senator is the

Stockton, of New-Jersey, the idea being to get the vote of New-Jersey in return for the nomination of Stockton for Vice-President, with the further idea that a New-Jersey man on the ticket would help it in the election. The rest of the story was to the effect that Stocktan was in much better shape. politically and otherwise, than he was some years ago, and was in a position to have "influence."

"Phil" Thompson reached Washington last night and was seen on the streets to-day in a cool summer suit, the same quiet, self-possessed man as everthe last man who would be picked out in a crowd as one who had just killed another and had only a few hours before emerged from his trial. Thompson embodies the Kentucky idea-quiet, good-natured, an agreeable man to meet, one of the most amiable and popular young men in Congress, but with a re-

It was hearing "Home, Sweet Home," played by the Marine Band one day last year that first suggested to Mr. Corcoran the idea that the author, who had never had a home, should at least have a final resting place among his own people, and the plan of bringing his body home was developed in a talk with Edward Clark, the architect of the Capitol, the same day. Payne was found to have been buried in the garden of the American Consulate which the British Government had afterward purchased. The British authorates acted in such a friendly way about the whole matter that Mr. Corcoran feels like making some recognition of it, and when Payne's coffin is laid away it will probably be wrapped in the British flag, as well as in those of the United States and Tunis. There will be approprinteness in this, because Payne spent so much of his life in England, and "Home, Sweet Home" was first heard there. The large engraved invitations for the re-interment on June 19, the ninety second anniversary of his birthday, which have just been issued, are ornamented with an emblematic picture. In the centre is a portratt of Payne taken from a picture now in possession of Major Curtis, at West Point, and painted shortly before l'ayne went to his consulate in 1841. He was then about fifty, and the face-an intellectual but rather effeminate face-seems to show the attrition of a not over-happy life. The medallion is framed in trees. To the left is a twisted oak and back of it the comfortable, homely house in the New-York fields in which Payne was born in 1791. To the right of the medallion are spreading palms and beyoud these the domes and towers of Tunis. Under them are dates respectively of Payne's birth and death, both of which have been carefully verified and differ from those both of which given in some of the books-June 9, 1701, and April

PHILADELPHIA.

SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND INDUSTRIAL TOPICS. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.-All the trouble in the City Troop is as to the right of a a non-resident or an alleged non-resident, if living so close at hand as Camden, to hold a commission in the National Guard of this State. If the question had arisen in any other military company it would have altricied small attention, out us it concerns the City Troop it con eerns all "the best prople," and great is the commotion. The daily papers have editorially discussed it, the Sunday papers have cartooned it, and it has been mercilessly ridiculed by the wicked paragraphers. The ity Troop is above all the "noisby" organization of families." They belong to the fashionable clubs and the Assembly; they always wear full dress suits at the cord as a troop, and it goes further back than any one They gave many officers to the Union Army in the War of the Rebeilion. The dignity of the Troop has always on beid sacred. A theatrical manager who, a year or empany was introduced instructed his costumer to be form of the City Troop. He was afraid that if he were enspected of buriesquing these gentlemen the whole social influence of the town would be united against him. The friends of Judge Kelley were seriously alarmed this

week lest there should be serious results from an opera-tion which had been performed upon him. All danger is

The new eight-page Sunday paper, Truth, is an ambitions effort and is evidently backed by capital. It is Independent Democratic in politics. It is newsy and has a large corps of correspondents and special contribu-tors. The rumor is that it will before long be bested every day. Of course it will not be able to get the Assoclated Press dispatches, but it doubtless supposes it can make a place for itself.
At present there is no morning lournal without the Associated Press in Philadelphia. If this is the plan of Truth it will be the first instance here of a daily starting out as a Sunday paper. Indeed, I remember only one example of the kind anywhere. The Washington (D. C.) Sunday Chronicle was first issued as a Sunday paper During the war the daily edition made a great deal of money, but it has passed out of existence, while the Sunday edition still lives.

An organization of ladies and gentlemen for the adornment of the city parks or squares with statuary and fountains, is proposed, but the movement does not appear to have a head. Part of the plan is for music on cermin days of the week. For years these parks were sadly neglected, and were almost entirely shunned by respectable people. Washington and Independence squares have, however, been handsomely improved, and the prison-like railings taken away, and the others are having like alterations. The city mas done so much that it has been thought that rich citizens might be willing to aid in beautifying these reservations still more,

The ultra fashionable are moving out of town for the summer. West Wainut at, is already gloomy with boarded doors and windows.

bearded doors and windows.

The electrical exhibition of the Franklin Institute will, if the programme is carried out, be a most important event. A barbing will be exceled of the out ks of the Schuykkii in the park, for electric boats for be experimented with. The institute has its own building but have is no room there for its display. Some years since it gave a notable exhibition at Brood and Market sits, it what was then an abandoned freight depot, and it was inoped at the time that its exhibition was to be abandal. This has not happened, however.

The talk is that the Reading Railr ad, following the lead of the Pennsylvania, is to pur hansons on the streets

lead of the Pennsylvania, is to put bansoms on the sirects.

What was the Transcontinental Hotel at Belmont and Elm aves, during the Cartennal Exhibition, is at lost nearly four down. It was one of the many great hotels being four down. It was one of the many great hotels built near the Park for the World's Part. It is a large, solid brick stancture, but when the Exhibition closes it was found impossible to make any use of it. It has been kept open in a soit of a way as a restaurant, but the larger part of it has been unoccupied. Many reminders of this centennial Exhibition still remain, but they are rapidly also ppearing, some of the hotels were so our structed that they could be transformed into private reddences and are now so used. The immease Globe was a frame significancy, but most or them are idle. The Exhibition palace itself has wholly disappeared. Memorial Hell and Hortlenitural Hall remain, and are permanent.

VALIDITY OF CERTAIN GIFTS.

In an accounting before the Surrogate recently had by the widow and executrix of the will of the pate Charles Morgan, the executrix did not account for about 35,000 shares of railway stock which Mr. Morgan had owned on the ground that it had been given to Mrs. Morgan, her two children, her grandson and two sons-inlaw of the testater. The greatest part of the stock was claimed by Mrs. Morgan as having been given to her. The validity of the gits of the stock was contested on the ground that they were not complete in the testator's lifetime, and that if complete they were produced by fraud and undue influence. Yesterday Mr. Rollins handed down and undue influence. Yesterday Mr. Rollins handed down a decision on these points. He holds that the gift was complete and effectual to pass the title in Mr. Morgan's lifetime. In regard to his power to pass upon the question as to whether the gifts were invalid on the ground of traid or undue influence the Surrogate holds that he has no jurisdiction. This matter must be fried and settled in another court. He also says that it is unnecessary to decide whether or not the gifts are to be regarded as advancements, in view of the fact that he is not entitled to determine whether the gifts are really to be considered as gifts or are to be deemed vold on the ground of fraud.

EXCISE BOARD REORGANIZATION.

The Excise Commissioners held another meeting for organization yesterday, and Messrs. Morris and the oldest men in Congress were leading Haughton combined against Mr. Mitchell to put themselves in office. Their votes made Mr. Haughton presi dent and Mr. Morris treasurer of the Board. It was said oldest man in Congress, being seventy-three years at the office of the Board that a new chief clerk would be oldest man in Congress, being seventy-three years old, and looking nearly ten years younger.

Now and then there is a little ripple of Presidential gossip, but there seems to be no subject which excites leas interest, though the National Conventions are only a year distant. A programmat Democratic Senator said the other day that McDonald's friends had formed an alliance with Attorney-General John P.

son to instruct the Commissioner of Accounts to make 2 thorough examination of the financial affairs of the

THE PICTURES FOR MUNICH.

There was opened on Friday at the American Art Gallery an exhibition of the pictures which will represent America at the Munich International Exhibition. The oil paintings, sixty-five in number, show that the committee in charge has acted with energy and dis crimination. Most of the men whom we would wish to are to be met with here. Mr. George Inness has sent his summer landscape from the recent Academy exhibition Mr. Elihn Vedder shows his gruesome " Sea Serpent. Mr. John Lafarge contributes his study of a boy and dog, and his "Golden Age," shown at the Art Club exhibition, with a "Study of a Fog at Noonday." Mr. J. Alden Web is represented by a portrait of a young lady and a study of a head, Mr. Winslow Homer by his humorously rea istic depiction of colored teamsters in camp, and Mr. George Fuller by a study of a head.

These are all men of distinct individuality, and it is fortunate that the collection at Munich will contain works by artists who can stand alone. Mr. Lafarge is particularly happy in his opportunities for evincing his mastery over and subtle comprehension of color, and his skill in painting flesh. Mr. Inness might have been seen Mr. Homer. Mr. Weir's full-length portrait bears an expressive and well modelled figure, with a background patchy and none the better for its trees and sky, while the whole is a trifle cold in feeling. And we could preferred one of Mr. Homer's water colors to his of painting here. Mr. Fuller is but poorly seen in his characteristic heads. And so the list could be con tinued. Many of our best men are represented, but few of them by their best works. The reason obviously lies in the general unwillingness of owners to lend their surmounted, but there is reason for comfort in the fact It is unnecessary to dwell upon pictures which th

in our columns. We find Mr. Eastman Johnson's "Corn Husking"; Mr. Maynard's portrait of Mr. Millet, "The War Correspondent of The London Daily News"; Mr. Milet's portrait of Lawrence Barrett as Cassius; Mr. C. H. Miller's "Nisgara," which the good people of Munich will take for a study of rocks, and his "Water-Cart"; Mr. Beckwith's portrait of W. M. Chase; Mr. Snields's dispiriting "Requiem of Mozart"; the two full-length portraits y Mr. William Page lately shown at the Metropolitan Museum; "Morning, Venice," by Mr. Bunce; Mr. Doncattle piece by Mr. George Inness, jr.; Mr. Will H. Low's story of Flood Ireson's punishment at the hands of the women of Marbiehead; Mr. Quartley's North River scene, "The Queen's Birthday," which will doubtless be considered unpatriotic by our friends at Clarendon Hall; marines by Messrs. Harry Chase and H. P. Smith stormy landscape, by Mr. A. H. Wyant; slienced," by Mr. Gilbert Gaul; "Is This Life Worth Living," by Mr. Alfred Kapps; more of Mr. J. G. Brown's immaculate boys seen in "A Thrilling Moment" and "Watching the Rallroad Train;" Mr. Lippincott's school-boys on a holiday, a winter twilight, by Mr. J. J. Enneking, two good still life studies by Mr. E. Sutton, a wood scene by Mr. R. M. Shurtleff, and examples of Messra. Benoul Irwin, R. Swain Gifford, D. Matthand Armstrong, J. H. Dolph, C. Y. Turner, P. E. Rudell, A. C. Howland, J. R. Stiles, E. L. Henry and Happily this exhibition has been made comprehensivef

of the different modes of artistic expression, and there is afforded an opportunity to study American wood enafforded an opportunity to study American wood engraving. For completeness this is absolutely necessary; for the development of wood engraving in this country in the last twelve years ranks next in importance to the infusion of new life into our oil painting which began at nearly the same time. The numbers upon the catalogue from 90 to 145 are owned by The Centory Company and back and white drawings. A similar collection of twenty three numbers is owned by thatper & Brothers. The black and white work is of especial interest, and the artists bear names familiar, particularly to the readers of Harper's publications. Here is Mr. C. S. Beinhart with his vivid sketch of roystering cavalers insuling a Paritan which has been engraved by Mr. Harry French, and norther sketch of a departing tourist hipping a borde of watters. French, and another sketch of a departing teatrist tipping a horde of waiters, and next his work are two drawings by Mr. Howard Pyles, one of an old-time Christmas street scene, another of an attack by a press-gang. With these are studies by Messrs, S. G. McCutcheso, Victor Neult; and W. M. Chase, heads of William Cuden Bryant and Dr. Holland by Mr. Wyatt Eston, and work by Messrs, G. H. Boughton, F. C. Jones and Arthur Quartiey. Among the handful of etchings we recognize the handlowly of Messrs. Stephen Partial, G. W. Ritchie and C. H. Milts, but the show of etchings is comparatively slight. Still slighter is the exhibition of scaipture, which displays only a bust of Bryant by as comparatively sight. Sull slighter is the exhibition of scuipture, which displays only a bust of Bryant by Mr. Hartley and one of Mr. R. Swain 43 fford by Mr. O'Donovan. It would be better to our aemipure altogether than to be represented in this unworthy fashion. There are 185 numbers in all upon the catalogue, skynky of which are of paintings, the remainder such works we have indicated. These pictures will remain on view for a week.

SALE OF THE HENRY PACTURES.

A sale of modern oil paintings, the collection of John F. Henry, of Brooklyn, took place at the Leavitt Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway, on Friday evening. The attendance was large and the bidding good, but many of the pictures brought very low figures. The following were the principal pictures sold :

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THE JOHNSON-HIGLEY SUIT.

In the suit of Eli Johnson against Henry frigley, a motion came up yesterday in the Suprema Court of Kings County for a bill of particulars. George Elliott, for the plaintiff, said that an amended con plaint had been prepared but not served. Alvis T. Burt who appeared for the defendant, accepted service of the complaint and the motion was dismissed. The new complaint eites dates in 1882 when the alloged off-mess were committed at the Remsen House, Brooklyn; at Virgina Springs Hotel, Virgina, and at Ocean Grove at the defendant's cottage. These dates are nearly uniformly

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Financial.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLD-ERS of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1883, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company in The stock transfer books will be closed from the atternoon of the 11th of May until the morning of the lat of June.

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